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6701 CENTER DRIVE WEST, SUITE 1050			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
· LOS ANGEL	ES, CA 90045		2179	
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)				
	10/656,015	PHILLIPS ET AL.				
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit				
	Nicholas M. Augustine	2179				
The MAILING DATE of this communication appeared for Reply	pears on the cover sheet with the c	orrespondence address				
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPL WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING D - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1. after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statutt Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailin earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	ATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION 136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be time will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from a, cause the application to become ABANDONE	N. nely filed the mailing date of this communication. D (35 U.S.C. § 133).				
Status		·				
1)⊠ Responsive to communication(s) filed on <u>05 S</u>	September 2003.					
,	s action is non-final.					
·=						
closed in accordance with the practice under						
Disposition of Claims						
4)⊠ Claim(s) <u>1-21</u> is/are pending in the application.						
4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdrawn from consideration.						
5) Claim(s) is/are allowed.						
6)⊠ Claim(s) <u>1-21</u> is/are rejected.						
7) Claim(s) is/are objected to.						
8) Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/o	or election requirement.					
Application Papers						
9) The specification is objected to by the Examine	er.					
10) The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) acc	cepted or b) objected to by the I	Examiner.				
Applicant may not request that any objection to the	drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See	∍ 37 CFR 1.85(a).				
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correct	ction is required if the drawing(s) is ob	jected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).				
11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the E	xaminer. Note the attached Office	Action or form PTO-152.				
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119						
12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign a) All b) Some * c) None of: 1. Certified copies of the priority documen 2. Certified copies of the priority documen 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documen application from the International Burea * See the attached detailed Office action for a list	ts have been received. ts have been received in Applicationity documents have been received in (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).	on No ed in this National Stage				
Attachment(s) 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08	4) Interview Summary Paper No(s)/Mail Do) 5) Notice of Informal F	(PTO-413)				
Paper No(s)/Mail Date	6)					

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DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

1. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless -

- (b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.
- 2. Claims 1, 6, 8, 13, 15, and 20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Clevenger et al.

(http://www.daz3d.com/program/bryce/Bryce5 Manual DAZ.pdf).

As to independent claim 1, Clevenger teaches a method for displaying a graphical illustration of an object in a computer graphics program (PDF page 129, column 1, paragraph 5), Comprising: obtaining an object in a computer graphics program (PDF pg. 129, col. 1, par. 6); displaying a properties palette for the object (PDF pg. 130, Figure 1, col. 1), wherein the properties palette comprises one or more object properties having corresponding property values (PDF pg. 131, col. 1, par. last and col. 2 par. 1-2); displaying a graphical illustration of the object in the properties palette (PDF pg. 130, Figure 1).

As to independent claim 8, Clevenger teaches an apparatus for displaying a graphical illustration of an object in a computer graphics program of a computer system

(PDF pg. 12, col.1) comprising: (a) a computer having a memory (PDF pg. 12, col.1 and PDF pg. 126, par. 5); (b) an application executing on the computer (PDF pg. 12, col.1 and PDF pg. 126, par. 5), wherein the application is configured to: (i) obtain an object in a computer graphics program (PDF pg. 129, col. 1, par. 6); (ii) display a properties palette for the object (PDF pg. 130, Figure 1, col. 1), wherein the properties palette comprises one or more object properties having corresponding property values (PDF pg. 131, col. 1, par. last and col. 2 par. 1-2); (iii) display a graphical illustration of the object in the properties palette (PDF pg. 130, Figure 1).

As to independent claim 15, Clevenger teaches an article of manufacture comprising a program storage medium readable by a computer and embodying one or more instructions executable by the computer to perform a method for displaying a graphical illustration of an object in an object-oriented computer graphics system (PDF pg. 12, col. 1), the apparatus comprising: means for obtaining an object in a computer graphics program (PDF pg. 129, col. 1, par. 6); means for displaying a properties palette for the object (PDF pg. 130, Figure 1, col. 1), wherein the properties palette comprises one or more object properties having corresponding property values (PDF pg. 131, col. 1, par. last and col. 2 par. 1-2), means for displaying a graphical illustration of the object in the properties palette (PDF pg. 130, Figure 1).

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As to dependent claim 6, Clevenger teaches the method of claim 1, further comprising changing the view of the object displayed in the graphical illustration using a shortcut menu (PDF pg. 130, col. 2, par. 2 and PDF pg. 131, col. 1, par. 3).

Dependent claim 13 and 20 differ from independent claim 8 and 15 and dependent claim 6 only in that dependent claim 13 and 20 are method claims whereas, independent claim 8 and 15 and dependent claim 6 are apparatus claims. Thus, dependent claim 13 and 20 are analyzed as previously discussed with respect to independent claim 8 and 15 and dependent claim 6 above.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

- 3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:
 - (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.
- 4. Claims 2-5, 9-12 and 16-19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Clevenger et al. in view of Parametric Technology Corporation et al. (PTC herein). (http://www.ptc.com/company/mail/express200202/download_guide.htm)

As to dependent claim 2, Clevenger teaches of a graphics program that has object properties displayed to the user (PDF pg. 130, Figure 1). Clevenger fails to teach

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the object properties are keynoted in the palette to refer to corresponding keynotes displayed in the graphical illustration. PTC teaches objects displayed in the illustration are keynoted to refer to the keynotes in a table identifying the objects (PDF pg. 172, Fig. 1). Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine PTC's keynoted objects that refer to the keynoted table into Clevenger's object properties palette. PTC teaches during the drawing stage, the dimensions that show on the plot are derived from the 3D model dimensions, and remain dynamically linked to the source 3d Files (PDF pg. 20, par. last).

Dependent claim 9 and 16 differ from independent claim 8 and 15 and dependent claim 2 only in that dependent claim 9 and 16 are method claims whereas, independent claim 8 and 15 and dependent claim 2 are apparatus claims. Thus, dependent claim 9 and 16 are analyzed as previously discussed with respect to independent claim 8 and 15 and dependent claim 2 above.

As to dependent claim 3, note the discussion of Clevenger and Clevenger in view of PTC above. PTC teaches highlighting the keynote displayed in the graphical illustration when the cursor is passes over the corresponding object property (PDF pg. 34, par. 1)

Dependent claim 10 and 17 differ from independent claim 8 and 15 and dependent claim 3 only in that dependent claim 10 and 17 are method claims whereas,

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independent claim 8 and 15 and dependent claim 3 are apparatus claims. Thus, dependent claim 10 and 17 are analyzed as previously discussed with respect to independent claim 8 and 15 and dependent claim 3 above.

As to dependent claim 4, note the discussions of Clevenger and PTC above.

PTC teaches highlighting one or more keynoted object properties when the cursor is passed over the corresponding keynote or property displayed in the graphical illustration (PDF pg. 26, par. 1 and PDF pg. 153, par. last).

Dependent claim 11 and 18 differ from independent claim 8 and 15 and dependent claim 4 only in that dependent claim 11 and 18 are method claims whereas, independent claim 8 and 15 and dependent claim 4 are apparatus claims. Thus, dependent claim 11 and 18 are analyzed as previously discussed with respect to independent claim 8 and 15 and dependent claim 4 above.

As to dependent claim 5, note the discussion of Clevenger and PTC above. Clevenger fails to teach the ability to toggle visibility of the graphical object using a button. PTC teaches toggling the visibility of the illustration using a show/hide illustration button (PDF pg. 145, par 3, Num 2 and PDF pg. 148, par 2, Num. 1). Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have combine PTC's embodiment of hiding and unhiding a graphical objects into Clevenger's

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graphical editing program as modified by PTC. PTC teaches selections on the object illustration are easier to make (PDF pg. 144, par. 2).

Dependent claim 12 and 19 differ from independent claim 8 and 15 and dependent claim 5 only in that dependent claim 12 and 19 are method claims whereas, independent claim 8 and 15 and dependent claim 5 are apparatus claims. Thus, dependent claim 12 and 19 are analyzed as previously discussed with respect to independent claim 8 and 15 and dependent claim 5 above.

5. Claims 7,14 and 21 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Clevenger et al. in view of SkySof Software (CAD.OCX 1; http://www.download.com/CAD-OCX/3000-6677_4-1400022.html?tag=lst-2-1)

As to dependent claim 7, note the discussion of Clevenger. Clevenger teaches a graphic editing program, where the user is presented with an illustration of a graphical object to which the user can modify freely. Clevenger fails to teach the graphic illustration is being presented with an ActiveX component/control/application when the user is editing the object within the edit palette. SkySof teaches wherein the graphical illustration is enabled by an ActiveX application (par.1, software description). Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the ActiveX control to draw/render 3D objects into the graphic editing program of Clevenger. A control for handling user request in AutoCAD (par. 1)

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Dependent claim 14 and 21 differ from independent claim 8 and 15 and dependent claim 7 only in that dependent claim 14 and 21 are method claims whereas, independent claim 8 and 15 and dependent claim 7 are apparatus claims. Thus, dependent claim 14 and 21 are analyzed as previously discussed with respect to independent claim 8 and 15 and dependent claim 7 above.

Conclusion

- http://www.sulaco.co.za/opengl_project_OpenGL_ActiveX.htm use of an
 ActiveX control in use with OpenGL to display 3D objects in a browser.
- Battat et al. (US 5,958,012) Editing graphical objects in an edit palette.
- http://www.datacad.com/news/press_releses/datacad_9_rel.htm application
 for editing graphical illustrations of objects.

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Inquires

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Nicholas M. Augustine whose telephone number is 571-272-1056. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Thursday: 7:30-5:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Chanh Nguyen can be reached on 571-272-7772. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

Nicholas Augustine Art Unit: 2179

July 12, 2006

N.Augustine July 12,2006

CHANH D. NGUYEN
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER

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